







# INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

## Nigeria Sounds an Alarm

Africa's biggest democracy became Africa's biggest dictatorship last weekend. The military overthrow of any popularly elected government is a setback for freedom, but it is especially grievous when it occurs in Nigeria.

Nigeria's democratic experiment was prepared with care. The military rulers of the 1970s sponsored a new, federalist system on the U.S. model, right down to political conventions. They hoped it could contain the tribalism and regionalism that defeated the parliamentary form left behind by Britain. For nearly five years, hopes were rewarded.

A milestone passed last summer with the completion of a second round of national elections. Irregularities were not so pervasive as to shadow President Shehu Shagari's reelection mandate — not until ambitious soldiers seized on impatience with corruption and economic decline to produce their coup. The magnitude of the loss is evident in the way the new strongman dismisses trials for the allegedly corrupt. "Nonsense," he calls them.

Corruption has seemed endemic in Nigeria under civilian and military rule alike — hard to avoid when huge oil revenues pour into an underdeveloped nation; in any case, patronage is probably an indispensable tool in stitching

a diverse and conflict-ridden society into a national political system. But corruption has also been a real issue, repelling civic-minded Nigerians. In the end it seems to have undermined what should have been President Shagari's biggest asset — the legitimacy of his rule.

Against that background the proximate cause of Mr. Shagari's demise was his recent austerity budget. That fiscal plan was formulated in the context of debt-rescheduling negotiations with the IMF. No mere change in government can lessen Nigeria's huge debt.

The oil glut has devastated Nigeria's economy. What was a boom three years ago has turned into a \$12 billion decline in annual oil revenues. Other OPEC countries were hit in the pocketbook; Nigeria, with a far larger population, was hit in the solar plexus.

The alarm that sounded in Nigeria resonates elsewhere. The oil glut, high interest rates and recession are squeezing virtually every economy in the Third World. That is not an environment in which democracy can flourish, no matter how well laid the plans. If America cares about democracy in the rest of Africa, Asia and Latin America, it will have to lend more than its political structure.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## Cut Aid to Zimbabwe?

The Reagan administration plans to cut economic aid to Zimbabwe by almost half, from \$75 million to \$45 million, apparently because Prime Minister Robert Mugabe has opposed U.S. foreign policy interests on a lengthening list of issues. Most noticed was Zimbabwe's abstention in the Security Council vote to condemn the Soviet attack on flight KAL 007 in September. Then came Zimbabwe's co-sponsorship of a resolution condemning the U.S. action in Grenada. There was also the incident in Harare in which the Foreign Ministry declined to send a representative to a memorial service for the American and French casualties in Beirut on grounds that it had not been appropriately consulted in advance. A State Department tally shows that the Soviet Union votes with the United States at the United Nations more often than does Zimbabwe. Given all the needy people in the world, why aid a government so apparently unsympathetic to one's interests?

There was much initial optimism about the nation-builders who promised to remake a repressive Rhodesia into a stable, democratic and multiracial Zimbabwe, a country that would conceivably offer a model of sorts for the evolution of South Africa. The United States accordingly pledged \$225 million in development aid over three years to help repair an economy ravaged by seven years of civil war. It will rise up to fight against Marxism or for capitalism. Not until positive forces for change can be identified within each country by its own people will regional stability be a reality. The United States supports the very real risk that support for military solutions will be construed as an effort to fight us enemy on Latin soil with Latin bodies.

— Laurence D. Beck, a Peace Corps volunteer in Costa Rica, writing in the Los Angeles Times.

All that has changed is that Mr. Mugabe is playing out his brand of nonalignment. To him Grenada was a symbol of military destabilization by a powerful white neighbor, as though on cue, South Africa has cited the American intervention in Grenada to justify its latest spoiling operation in Angola. Americans saw in the KAL 007 tragedy an issue of international decency; Zimbabwe saw an East-West incident unrelated to its own interests. Mr. Mugabe, it might be recalled, is no friend of the Soviets, they having helped a rival faction during the Rhodesian civil war.

For all of that, the good and sufficient reason for the initial commitment of aid remains essentially unchanged. The \$225 million was not intended to purchase Zimbabwe's support in the general foreign policy arena. The aid was meant as an investment in regional stability and a gesture of American interest in black Africa's development. No doubt some of Zimbabwe's sovereign actions will continue to be uncomfortable for the United States, as some of America's actions will disturb Zimbabwe. That is the meaning of independence, and it should not be allowed to break a relationship established on more mature grounds.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

## Curiouser and Curiouser

What is going on in the director's office at the U.S. Information Agency? It is not simply that Charles Z. Wick has taped telephone calls without notice to the callers — an offensive and, in some jurisdictions outside Washington, illegal practice, and one redolent of an era of Watergate abuses. He then denied the practice, until he was presented with transcripts and with the word of some of the callers that they had not been informed that the machine was on. Then came the report that Mr. Wick placed some of the taped calls from Florida, where it is a felony, in at least some circumstances, to tape telephone calls without due notice. Now comes revelation of a tape transcript bearing cryptic and troubling references to the raising of political money.

There is no reason to think that the whole story is yet out in public view.

Through all of it, Mr. Wick has displayed the same troubling insensitivity to the appearance of things that led him to start the taping against the explicit advice of some of his top aides. He has begrimed the release of information, failed to communicate even retroactively a fitting understanding of what is unacceptable about secret taping, and shown no

signs of a protracted struggle against a Soviet-inspired international communist conspiracy to bring Marxist-Leninist doctrine to the U.S. doorstep. But the partisan political process" that Mr. Kissinger wanted to keep out is real — and onrushing.

Members of Congress running for office — and their constituents — are not thinking over the long term. They are seeing pictures of a strategically vital Cuscatlan bridge in El Salvador blown up by rebels who met no real resistance from government forces. They are reading of rock-bottom morale in even the supposedly crack, U.S.-trained government units.

They are hearing about Reagan administration plans for heavy increases in military aid to an army that just lost a record 100 of its men when an army garrison was overrun by the rebels, and temporarily held, for the first time in four years of civil war.

Meantime, right-wing "death squads" remain an offense to human rights, in the face of high-level warnings from Washington that if the Salvadoran government fails to crack down on the killing, the United States Congress will crack down on the Salvadoran government.

The congressional mood is sour. Critics say they will not vote more money until the army proves itself to be more effective. Guerrilla successes are actually increasing congressional resistance to the aid that the Reagan administration says is necessary to make the army more effective.

A comparable Catch-22 confounds Nicaraguan policy. The administration wants covert funds to finance a counterrevolution ostensibly to interdict or deter Nicaraguan aid for the Salvadoran rebels. But battle reports suggest that either the U.S.-sponsored counterrevolution is not discouraging aid for Salvadoran rebels, or the rebels don't need it.

The answer to this from the adminis-

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## Other Opinion

### A Speed Limit That Pays Off

On the 10th anniversary of its enactment, the national 55-mph (88 kilometers-per-hour) speed limit survived — and so do 45,000 to 60,000 people who, according to the Transportation Department, would have been killed without it. America used to average about 55,000 fatal auto accidents a year. Since the speed limit dropped from 70 to 55, the figure has dropped into the 46,000-to-30,000 range. That is a welcome side effect from a law passed

to conserve fuel. But now, with gasoline abundant, there are periodic attempts to abolish the 55-mph limit and let states set their own.

Congress should continue to resist those efforts. It is true that many people don't obey the speed limit, but it has held down the average speed: the person who now drives 65 probably used to drive 80.

Each 10 mph over 55 doubles the chance that a crash will be fatal, yet saves less than 17 minutes on a 100-mile trip. It's not worth it.

— The Chicago Sun-Times.

### FROM OUR JAN. 7 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

#### 1909: Germans Rebut British Critics

BERLIN — The attacks of the British press upon the Kaiser with reference to his New Year's Day speech to his generals has called forth a semi-official denial to the effect that the Emperor talked no politics on that occasion; that he is on perfectly good terms with Prince Bismarck, and that he gave him his usual present at Christmas, this time a picture. It is true, however, that the Kaiser referred in the article by General von Schleiffen in the "Deutsch Revue," which was the usual sort of article written for magazines in Germany by officers who take up the pen, namely, along the lines: "Be ready! Keep your swords sharp and your powder dry. Beware of the British!"

1934: Plan May Open Soviet Market

MOSCOW — A vast expansion of Soviet industry by 1937, with emphasis on consumption goods, textiles and foods in completion of the second five-year plan, has been approved by the Politburo. The new plan will probably open the Soviet market for United States automobiles, tractors, machinery and railroad equipment, which will mount into many millions. Under the program, 5,000 kilometers of railroads will be electrified; 9,500 kilometers of new trackage will be built; and two canals from the Volga to Moscow will be constructed. The five-year plan will completely liquidate illiteracy and introduce seven-year compulsory education throughout the Soviet Union.

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## Was Money Asked? Nobody's Talking

By William Safire

broad; but that laudable effort was supposed to be aboveboard and bipartisan. As transcripts of the Wick tapes show, the president's cronies gathered the media bigwigs with Mr. Reagan's 1984 campaign clearly in mind.

"That is right," replied a youthful aide in Washington.

"This is intolerable," the director protested, angry at White House officials who had asked questions before committing President Reagan to attend a meeting that Mr. Wick was trying to set up with U.S. and foreign businessmen. "These guys have gotten in the act with specificity and all of that kind of thing. When I got all of this other money, we weren't that specific."

"C'mon Stone can't make it"

because he is going to be in Germany, "Mr. Wick said to James Baker, the White House chief of staff, arguing for a Reagan presence at the gathering. (Last week Mr. Wick had indeed secretly taping Mr. Baker. This week Mr. Baker confirmed evidence to the contrary.)

"Right," said the Texas Texan.

Mr. Wick: "C'mon Stone can't make it because he is going to be in Germany, but I said, 'Put me down for whatever you think is necessary.'"

Baker: "Right."

Wick: "I got Dwayne Andreas, Henry Salvatori."

Baker: "Bottom line. What has happened?"

After complaining that he had been asked for specificity, and "if there is any specificity, I wouldn't hook these guys," Mr. Wick replied: "The bottom line is: I was asked to do it. I think you know, this is important."

Baker: "Project Democracy, OK."

And so with Charles Wick revealing in his role of impresario, the two top elected officials of America put on a dog-and-pony show for the multinational publishers: Rupert Murdoch and Sir James Goldsmith, the Metromedia boss John Kluge and assorted "heavy hitters" in the contributions game. Was money sought? Nobody's talking.

— The New York Times

By William Safire

said. "Mr. Wick replied that he would wait ("Mary Jane is waiting for me to go to dinner") and then added: "If you are interested in '84 in addition to what we are trying to do, can you imagine a better group of guys to be in." Mr. Baker interrupted: "Oh, hell no. They are good." This was undoubtedly a great bunch to be, in Mr. Wick's words, "hooked" for '84.

Within 10 minutes Mr. Baker called back. Unless the White House chief of staff was the secret tape, logic suggests that the recording was done in Palm Beach, Florida, probably on Mr. Wick's telephone. He habitually carries a small recorder on his person.

Wick: "Boy, when you say 10 minutes, you mean it."

Baker: "Did I make it?"

Wick: "Boy, I will say."

Baker: "I had to take two other calls in the meanwhile."

Wick: (laughs)

Baker: "You are on, OK . . . He [President Reagan] will stay and visit for 20 minutes plus or so . . . Have a nice evening."

Wick: "We will win in '84."

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# Invasive Nicaragua Isn't On

By McGeorge Bundy

## To Bonn Envoy Burns, Security Is Crucial

By James M. Markham  
*New York Times Service*

**N**EW YORK — Is invasion of Nicaragua a possibility that the U.S. government should wish to open? As the Kissinger commission gets ready to report, there are strong indications that bad history may be about to produce bad recommendations on this point.

Some commission members apparently believe that President John F. Kennedy surrendered a valuable card against a military invasion of Cuba in the climax of the Cuban missile crisis in 1962. They think this "mistake" should not be repeated in the current case of Nicaragua.

A look at what Kennedy thought and said may help, though.

The essence of the understanding that ended the acute phase of the missile crisis is not to be found in the document jointly approved by the United States and the Soviet Union — no such document exists — but in the messages exchanged Oct. 27 and 28, 1962, which were published in full at the time.

Kennedy's offer "to give assurances against any invasion of Cuba" was conditioned on the establishment of effective arrangements through the United Nations "to ensure the carrying out and continuation" of the reciprocal Soviet commitment "to remove the missiles and not introduce those weapons into Cuba."

The assurances thus given were never formally given because Fidel Castro never permitted UN inspection. The removal of the missiles was verified, with Soviet cooperation, by intense U.S. aerial photography.

The absence of formal assurance against invasion did not mean for Kennedy that it remained a live option. Barring the extreme provocation of the missiles, he had to determine whatever of invading Cuba it found it obvious that if the assurances could help get the missiles out of Cuba, they should be provided; it was not a concession but a statement of a position he already held. To his internal repression and external adventurism of Cuba required US opposition but not an invasion.

On Nov. 20, when it was obvious that there would be no UN inspection, he made the distinction clear: "We will not, of course, abandon it politically, economically, and other dimensions of this hemisphere to half subversives from Cuba, nor our purpose as hope that the Cuban people will some day be truly free. But the policies are very different from an intent to launch a military invasion of the island." Kennedy knew that the American people would say if they were openly asked to endorse an invasion of Cuba.

What he understood in 1962 and 1963 is even more true today. The absence of a provocation equal to that of the missiles of 1962, an invasion of Cuba is quite simply out of bounds from the standpoint of best interests of the United States.

In an open society, what is obscure at home cannot be hidden from overseas. Any threat to invade Cuba will be an evident bluff that could strengthen Fidel Castro — just as arousing his people against the United States and then when the emptiness of the bluff was exposed.

A good deal of nonsense is propagated about Mr. Castro's ability to threaten sea-lanes and about the menace of his modern aircraft. Mr. Castro knows, even if alarmists in the United States do not, that the surest way to lose his job would be to attack the United States directly.

Is Nicaragua different? Only in sense that a U.S. military invasion there would be even less justified than in Cuba. It would be a self-inflicted wound whose penalties would be soundly punished by American voters at the next available opportunity. Thus, threats of invasion must be empty and can only strengthen the Sandinist left.

The controlling issues in Central America are political, not military. The kinds of U.S. strength that can sensibly be applied there are not those that are politically supportive at home and politically effective at the scene. Invasion meets neither.

An invasion of Nicaragua is justified only if there were a serious military threat to the United States. But the realities of relative strength make it totally clear that no one would make it to war on the United States from Central America. That is something genuinely rare in that area in such terms.

The writer, professor of history at New York University, was a senior security adviser to Presidents Kennedy and Johnson. He contributed this article to The New York Times.

other," he said, "or certainly, the latter will influence the former."

If the West German economy does not make a strong recovery, the ambassador said, the elections scheduled for 1987 could bring the Social Democrats back to power. The opposition party has deserted the firmly pro-NATO positions of Mr. Schmidt and is turning away from the Atlantic alliance.

If the Social Democrats were returned to office without changing their "somewhat ambivalent" attitude to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, Mr. Burns said, there was "a remote possibility" West Germany would leave the alliance altogether.

What I think is more likely is that NATO may be weakened rather than abandoned," he said. "And a weakening of Germany's adherence to NATO would have a strong impact on congressional opinion back home. And that in turn may lead to a further weakening of NATO."

These are dire possibilities," he said, "and, while they concern me, thinking of the future, I am reasonably confident that good sense will ultimately prevail in Germany and that the NATO alliance, which has been strengthened considerably by the deployment of modernized weapons, will remain intact."

The ambassador said that "the best contribution" of the Reagan administration to the security debate here would be "to talk less about missiles in Europe and to focus more on basic political, economic and cultural values that we share in common."

Mr. Burns had a close working relationship with Mr. Schmidt



Arthur F. Burns

when he was chancellor, and says he has had "a consistently high opinion" of Mr. Kohl, who took over the government 16 months ago.

"He is a man of strong convictions," Mr. Burns said, referring to the Christian Democratic chancellor. "He knows where he wants to go. And he has a folksy way of communicating with the German people that has served him in good stead."

Unlike Mr. Schmidt, Mr. Kohl knows little about economics, and as the ambassador put it, "obviously needs assistance," Mr. Burns said he believed Mr. Kohl was now giving greater attention to the economy. "The recovery which is now in process of developing," he said, "will need to be nurtured with great care by the government and by the business community."

Mr. Burns, who was chairman of

President Dwight D. Eisenhower's Council of Economic Advisers, keeps abreast of world economic indicators. He sees the prospects for profits in West German industry as considerably lower than those in the United States or Japan. The opposition party has deserted the firmly pro-NATO positions of Mr. Schmidt and is turning away from the Atlantic alliance.

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## Thai Warns Vietnamese Not to Attack

*The Associated Press*

**B**ANGKOK — The deputy minister of Thailand declared Friday that his country's army would fight if Vietnamese forces intruded on Thai territory "only one inch" in their pursuit of Cambodia's resistance fighters.

"I am very confident of our army, and the people as a whole, and I mean all 50 million of them, would resist if any incursion takes place," Bhichai Rattakul said in an interview.

The deputy prime minister was responding to questions regarding increased Vietnamese military action. Observers here expect a Vietnamese offensive to try to wipe out the resistance forces operating along the Thai-Cambodian border.

Mr. Bhichai said Thailand would not take military action if the fighting was contained within Cambodia's borders, even if it meant the destruction of the resistance forces.

He added, however, that he told Vietnam's foreign minister, Nguyen Co Thach, last year that Thailand could never accept Vietnam's invasion of Cambodia. He said that there must be a complete withdrawal of all troops before Vietnam could expect to improve relations with members of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations.

Mr. Bhichai said Thailand was concerned by the increased Soviet military presence at former U.S. bases in Vietnam.



An unidentified gunman, in circle, ran from the scene of the assassination of Benigno S. Aquino Jr. on Aug. 21 at Manila airport. An inquiry commission released the photograph — which also shows the bodies of Mr. Aquino and his alleged assassin — on Thursday.

## Philippine Bishops Won't Bar Boycott of Vote

*United Press International*

**M**ANILA — The influential Catholic Bishops Conference of the Philippines, in a departure from previous statements, advised Filipinos on Friday they may be morally justified in boycotting upcoming elections.

The technicians, Ramon Balang, said Friday that he had heard a shot near the bottom of an exit stairway of Mr. Aquino's plane. Mr. Galman, smiling, was standing amid a group of soldiers several feet in front and to the left of Mr. Aquino.

The statement was made as the investigation of the Aug. 21 assassination of Benigno S. Aquino Jr., the chief political rival to Mr. Marcos, brought back for more

questions a witness who disputed the government version of events.

An airfield ground technician testified last week that the alleged assassin, Roland Galman, could not have shot Mr. Aquino.

The technicians, Ramon Balang, said Friday that he had heard a shot near the bottom of an exit stairway of Mr. Aquino's plane. Mr. Galman, smiling, was standing amid a group of soldiers several feet in front and to the left of Mr. Aquino.

Soldiers shot Mr. Galman to death immediately after the murder. Photographs revealed Thursday show a man in civilian cloth-

ing, apparently carrying a gun, running away. The photographs were taken by Recto Mercene of The Times Journal, an English-language newspaper in Manila.

The bishops' statement advises Filipinos to follow their consciences in deciding whether to vote in a Jan. 27 plebiscite and parliamentary elections scheduled for May.

But it adds: "In the light of the unusual circumstances in our country today, the right of citizens not to participate in political exercises they consider contrary to the dictates of conscience has to be respected."

## Soviet Aide Criticizes U.S. Arms Talks Policy

By William Drozdiak  
*Washington Post Service*



Grigory V. Romanov

**S**OVIET AIDE Grigory V. Romanov, a member of the Soviet Politburo, accused the Reagan administration Friday of hypocrisy on arms control.

Mr. Romanov, whose presence fueled speculation that he may be emerging as heir apparent to Yuri V. Andropov, warned that Moscow would do all in its power to restore "the military and strategic balance."

In a rare appearance in the West, Mr. Romanov told a West German Communist Party congress that the deployment of Pershing-2 and cruise missiles in Western Europe had "torpedoed" negotiations and "made it pointless to continue."

Mr. Romanov's stature has grown in the Soviet hierarchy since he was transferred from Leningrad, where he was chief of party affairs, to Moscow and became a secretary of the Central Committee.

Western diplomats in Bonn suggested that Mr. Romanov's visit could expand his profile in the West and reassure Soviet allies that a leadership vacuum was not developing in the Kremlin. Mr. Andropov has been ill for five months.

President Andropov did not attend. His presence at the meeting is not considered mandatory under Soviet protocol. His predecessor, Leonid I. Brezhnev, appeared occasionally at meetings of the Russian Federation, which includes Moscow and is the largest of the Soviet Union's 15 republics.

■ Reagan Urges Progress

President Ronald Reagan said Friday he backed efforts to improve relations with the Soviet Union and called for progress in negotiations with Moscow on ways to reduce the risk of a surprise attack, Reuters reported from Moscow.

President Andropov did not attend. His presence at the meeting is not considered mandatory under Soviet protocol. His predecessor, Leonid I. Brezhnev, appeared occasionally at meetings of the Russian Federation, which includes Moscow and is the largest of the Soviet Union's 15 republics.

Secretary of State George P. Shultz is to meet there with the Soviet foreign minister, Andrei A. Gromyko, for the first high-level U.S.-Soviet contact since Moscow suspended strategic nuclear arms talks on Dec. 8.

Mr. Reagan was speaking after conferring with the chief of the U.S. conference delegation, James Goodby.

The conference is to discuss ways of reducing the risk of conventional war. Mr. Goodby said that "signals from the East are relatively positive" about the prospects for measures to increase confidence and security.

## March in Paris Protests Events at Talbot Plant

**R**EUTERS

**P**ARIS — The Communist-led General Confederation of Labor (CGT) held a peaceful protest march through central Paris on Friday night, a day after rival groups of workers battled at the Talbot car plant at Poissy, a Paris suburb.

The marchers demanded more negotiations with management over a return to work at the factory, which has produced no cars for a month because of a bitter strike over job reductions.

With the bulk of the 17,000 workers laid off without pay, small numbers of senior personnel assessed the damage done to the idle plant by the clashes, which involved strikers, mainly North African immigrants, and workers trying to restart production. Riot police were finally sent in to end the disturbance.

Management said 121 persons were hurt by flying bolts, tools and pieces of car bodies. It closed the factory, part of the Peugeot group, until further notice. Informed sources said management

the shutdown would allow temps to cool and permit a phased return to work next week.

Management sources said first

estimates put the damage to the plant at around 8 million francs (\$1 million).

The Talbot conflict has embarrassed the Socialist government, which is encouraging industry to modernize while trying to minimize layoffs. Prime Minister Pierre Mauroy discussed employment and industrial policy with leading ministers, but no firm decisions were made, political sources said.

He later raised the possibility of two-year retraining contracts on full pay for workers who lose their jobs.

The government is expected to meet union leaders next week to discuss its ideas. The Talbot dispute has widened the gulf between rival union groupings, the CGT and the Socialist-leaning French Democratic Labor Confederation, which took the hardest line in opposing layoffs at the plant.

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## ARTS / LEISURE

**Getty Museum Getting Richer**

*Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches*  
MALIBU, California — The J. Paul Getty Museum, the richest museum in the United States and probably the world, will be even richer as a result of the deal announced Wednesday under which Pennzoil Co. and Gordon P.



The Associated Press

Getty, the late billionaire's youngest son, will buy the Los Angeles-based Getty Oil Co.

Texaco announced Friday that it would acquire the 11.8 percent of the Getty Oil stock held by the museum for \$125 a share, or a total of about \$1.16 billion. (Details on page 7.) Until recently, the Getty shares, which make up the bulk of the museum's endowment, have been selling in the \$80 range. The deal means that the Malibu museum should be sitting on a trust worth about \$2 billion if the purchase is completed.

The Getty Trust must spend about \$80 million a year — or 4.25 percent of the current market value of its holdings growing out of the original endowment, according to federal tax law.

In 1976, when J. Paul Getty died, he left oil stocks then valued at about \$700 million to his Malibu museum, which specializes in Greek and Roman antiquities, French decorative art and European paintings.

Last October, when the Getty Trust announced it was building a second museum on a 162-acre site in the Los Angeles area of Brentwood, with a scholarship and conservation center, the endowment had grown in value to \$1.6 billion, including Getty and non-Getty assets.

**■ Getty Purchase Fought**

*Meanwhile, Graham Heathcote of the Associated Press reported from London:*

An early 14th-century painting of the crucifixion of Jesus by Duccio di Buoninsegna will leave England for California in July unless \$2.7 million can be raised through public donations.

The name of the seller remains a secret, but the London art dealer Hugh Leggatt said Wednesday: "There is no question at all that Malibu is where it's going. The cost is extremely high, but the picture must be saved if we are to have any pride at all in our great cultural possessions."

The Getty Museum has already scooped up at least \$50 million worth of art works in Europe, dismantling museum curators unable to match its spending power.

Some British art and conservation specialists are urging tougher laws to stop the drain of greater tax concessions to help owners meet repair bills on their stately homes — the usual reason for selling works of art.

Last month, Britain's arts minister, Lord Gowrie, announced that he was delaying export of the Duccio for seven months to give British museums a chance to buy it. Works of art worth more than £8,000 (\$11,344) or more than 50 years old need an export license.

The Duccio crucifixion has been in Britain since at least 1854. The family of the Earl of Crawford and Balfour acquired it in 1863, but sold it at a Christie's auction in 1976 for £1 million. The purchaser sold it to the Getty Museum last year for £1,798,800, as was later revealed by the Arts Ministry. If a British collection buys the picture, there will be another £120,000 to pay because of British sales tax. There is no tax on exported art.

**Paris Dealers Catching On, Sort of, to Promotion**

*International Herald Tribune*

PARIS — Things are moving in the French art and antiques trade. Traditionally secretive, the dealers suddenly feel the urge to be in the news. During the past two months, one book about the profession has appeared and there have been two monographs, one financed by a dealer and the other written by one. The result is informative — if not always in the way the sponsors intended.

The book about the profession, "Etre Antiquaire" (Dealing Antiques), written by

as wonderful human beings — perceptive, sensitive, cultivated. These are couched in simple language.

"Etre Antiquaire" derives its art market significance from the dealers who have backed it. One can see what tempted some of the very young ones, little-known outside their Lilliputian Parisian holes, as the writer might put it. Dealers and experts of international repute, such as Félix Marcilhac, the Art Deco specialist, may also have considered the exercise useful because of the element of fashion and literary pretense that plays a considerable role in their trade.

But most of the dealers of international repute must have been moved by different considerations. Five of the seven dealers in top-quality French furniture who operate as a loosely-knit group called "Antiquaires à Paris" figure in the book. They include Didier Aaron, perhaps the most farsighted of all French dealers, whose business extends on both sides of the Atlantic. His specialty does not require such Left-Bank-style literature.

More surprising still is the presence of Jean Nicolier and Georges Lefebvre, who deal in expensive European porcelain of the 17th and 18th century. Both are at the top of their profession — as experts in their field and in terms of the quality of their wares and clients. They are no-nonsense dealers from the most traditional-minded section of the French middle class. Their clients are either rich and conservative Frenchmen or foreigners — and would not be impressed by a publication.

The same applies to Jacques Kugel, who sells highly important Baroque silver and precious objects of the 17th and 18th centuries, or to Jacqueline Boccardo, a specialist in medieval sculpture. For Charles Raton, a dealer who probably played a greater role than any other in the diffusion of African art in post-World War I Europe, the need to be in this book is difficult to see. Raton was

buying and selling African art when hardly anybody knew anything about it, and was still a major figure in the late 1970s. Now in his mid-60s, he is retired.

At the other end of the scale, Jean-Michel Beurdeley, who sells Tang pottery to Japanese collectors and Far Eastern sculpture to U.S. museums and spends much of his time between Thailand, New York and London, is just as unlikely to have thought he would be adding much to his reputation or targeting clients. He is the son of Michel Beurdeley, an internationally known expert on Chinese porcelain and author of many reference books on the subject. That is enough to know about who matters in the field.

It all leaves one plausible motivation that could be shared by all: The need to make a statement in book form, just like auction houses — which issue season review books every year. Alas, dealers cannot release sales figures — the tax collector lurks in the background, the people they bought from would come and get them, and the next potential vendor of any item would ask three times the price. Neither can they say anything about the collectors — if they don't want to lose clients instantly. So they just chose to say nothing in 248 pages of glossy art paper.

One alternative for them might be to publish someone's book on a subject of interest to them. Maurice Segoura, who appears in "Etre Antiquaire," has chosen that option. A monograph by Patricia Lemmonier on Adam Weisweiler, the great Louis XVI cabinetmaker, carries Segoura's name — over the title on the jacket and in bigger print.

The book started off as an academic dissertation by a young student. It still reads like working notes slapped together — there is biographical data, some brief considerations on style and very little of any practical use. It is often difficult to understand what the plates relate to. Still, rich clients will identify what they bought here and there. Potential vendors will

take notice. The most sophisticated card for a professional might well turn out to be the sponsorship of such a book.

Writing such a book is better still, but time-consuming. Florence Camard, the wife and business partner of the Art Nouveau and Art Deco expert Jean-Pierre Camard, has just published an essay called simply "Ruhmann." Jacques-Emile Ruhmann, the designer and cabinetmaker, was a key figure in the development of the Art Deco movement. All the documentation relevant to Ruhmann's career has survived, and Florence Camard clearly has it at her fingertips. More over she was allowed by the family to borrow Ruhmann's record of all the models designed, with the dimensions of each specimen or the men employed in his workshop executed in a given veneer. This makes it possible to say which pieces made in Ruhmann's style can be rightly described as being by him, and which others are contemporary imitations.

Ais this vital record is missing in the book — Florence Camard says she hopes to publish it separately. The text has been cut down to an interesting introduction that barely allows the author to bring in the basic facts. The photographic documentation, equally interesting, is too fragmented. The result is a coffee-table book written and illustrated in the manner of French photo-journalism. At least, it is well done. An English-language version, which seems indicated, might offer the opportunity to expand it.

There seems little doubt that such efforts will be refined as time goes on. The French trade has all the dynamism so sadly lacking in the outdated Paris auction system.

As it braces itself for the internationalization of the market, which is only just beginning, it is bound to borrow more and more from the public-relations techniques developed over the years by the English auction houses.

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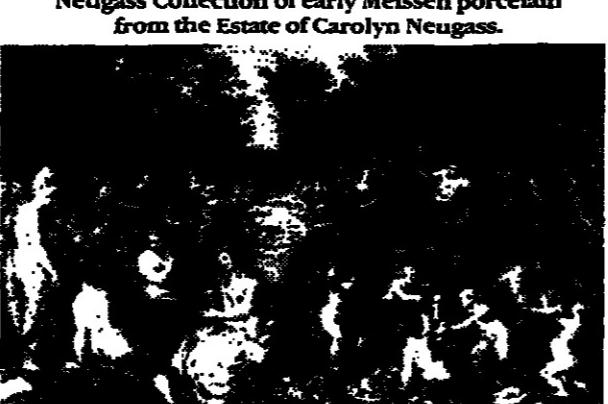


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The sale will also include fine Italian, German and English furniture decorations and silver by Paul Storr, Daniel Smith, Robert Sharp and John S. Hunt.

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Also included will be the Neugass Collection of 18th-century Meissen primarily produced between 1710 and 1750. This will include examples of Böttger stoneware, as well as pieces by Herold and Reincke.

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By Iver Peterson  
*New York Times Service*

ALBUQUERQUE, New Mexico — Adobe, the oldest and once the cheapest permanent building material in the Southwest United States, is enjoying a strong renaissance.

Houses of adobe, unbaked earth-oven block, are rising in communities from western Texas to southern California, wherever the weather is fairly dry and sunny.

"It's not something as startling as sudden, fast growth," said Joe Tibbets, publisher of Adobe, Today's Earthbuilder magazine. "It's more of a renaissance, in the sense that since the late 1970s and the advent of passive solar technology there have been a lot more people combining the old ways of laying up very thick walls and the new technology of high-efficiency window glazing.

"There seems to be something in the American psyche that likes that cave-like security and wants all those electronics, too."

Figures on the size and dollar volume of the adobe industry are hard to come by, Tibbets noted, since the industry is not organized and anyone with a mixture of mud and straw and a form to pour it into can produce the bricks in his backyard.

The most recent survey, in 1981, found that 4 million adobe bricks were made by commercial yards and sold in New Mexico, with typical adobe houses using 3,500 to 6,000 bricks. Southern California, which is second to New Mexico in adobe construction, produced 2 million bricks, Tibbets said.

The price of an adobe brick at the yard runs from 24 cents to 39 cents.

As with other adaptations of poor people's housing, from carriage houses in Washington's fashionable Georgetown district to log chalets in Vermont's ski country, adobe construction is being headed by middle-class people for whom a home is a statement and not just a place to stay.

"A kid who came up from the barrio would never build his house

out of adobe, because that's what his parents did, that's what poor people did," said Richard Levin, one of Albuquerque's large adobe manufacturers. "But his kids might build with it, because it's culturally acceptable now."

Levin argues that adobe need not be costly. "It's all these Anglos moving in," he said. "They're the ones who are giving adobe the reputation of being expensive."

The expense of adobe construction compared with the usual wood frame or cinder block building method lies in the large amount of hand labor. A typical adobe block is 14 inches (about 35 centimeters) long, 10 inches thick and only 4 inches high, and since adobe walls tend to be at least two blocks thick, adobe bricklayers spend a lot of time building thickness, whereas wood frame or concrete block workers concentrate on building height.

Because of the mass involved in walls two feet or more thick, adobe houses require massive foundations. The traditional exposed wooden roof beams that jut out of

exterior walls and the intricate wood-strip ceilings between the beams also increase the costs.

The adobe movement has therefore attracted adherents with fairly expensive tastes. Prices of finished adobe homes advertised in Adobe Today, an industry journal, range from \$164,000 to \$245,000.

But defenders of adobe point out that, for those with the time and the back muscles to do it themselves, earth building may be one of the least expensive and most enjoyable ways to put a very chic but rustic roof over one's head.

Albert Utton, a law professor at the University of New Mexico, swears he never laid an adobe brick before bedding his first one down on the footings for a house started in 1973. Two years later he and his family moved in while he kept adding on, and today he owns a spectacular home of 3,000 square feet (about 280 square meters), not including an atrium enclosing a swimming pool off the living room, which overlooks the Rio Grande river from a bluff high above town.

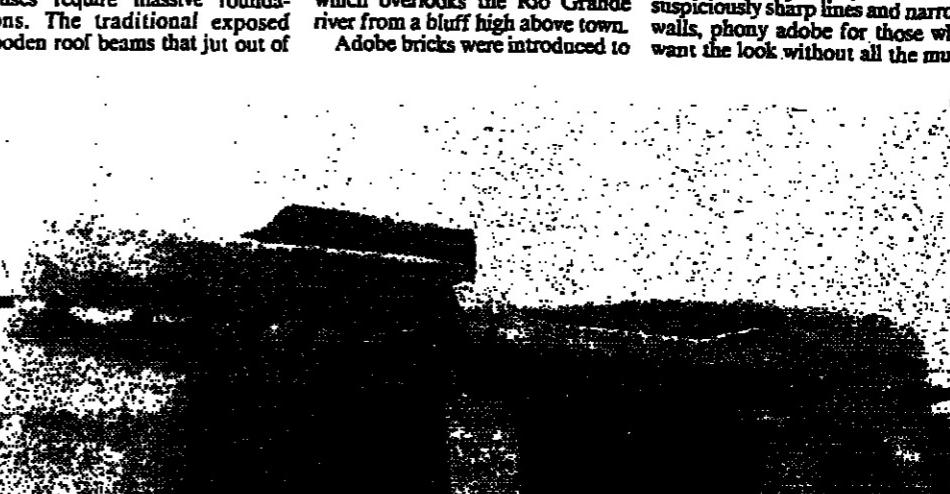
Adobe bricks were introduced to

the Southwest 400 years ago by the arriving Spanish adventurers, who gave them a name corrupted from the Arabic *al-tobr*, meaning "the brick."

Modern adobe building follows the same principle, although gaining acceptance these days has been tricky. Building codes and insurance policies were slow in coming, and even today adobe's partisans are locked in battle with traditional builders over thermal and insulating properties.

These days adobe bricks are made with varying amounts of an asphalt emulsion added to help harden the brick and protect it against its greatest enemy, water, which is always trying to turn adobe back into the mud. Because of this, modern adobe buildings are usually covered with a cement plaster tinted with the characteristic rich brown desert color.

It is a sign of adobe's status that this colored plaster is increasingly appearing on two-story houses with suspiciously sharp lines and narrow walls, phony adobe for those who want the look without all the mud.



Adobe houses are enjoying a renaissance in the U.S. Southwest.

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## 1983 Brought a Turnaround for a Leaner Detroit

By John Holusha  
New York Times Service

**DETROIT** — For U.S. automakers, 1983 was a year when rebates ended and sharp cost-cutting combined with solid sales to produce a financial turnaround that analysts said was little short of spectacular.

The industry reported Thursday that it had continued the recovery of last year from the worst sales slump since World War II. It sold 6,786,977 cars for the year, an increase of 17.9 percent over the 5,756,638 sold in 1982.

Including import sales of 2,368,764, a total of 9,155,741 cars were sold in the United States in 1983, making it the best sales year since 1979, when 10.2 million were sold. Sales in 1982 totaled 7,955,970.

Analysts said they had expected sales gains, but were impressed with the sharp improvement in profits that those sales brought.

As recently as 1980, the Big Three auto companies — General Motors Corp., Ford Motor Co. and Chrysler Corp. — reported combined losses of \$3.9 billion. In the

first three quarters of 1983, however, the three reported combined earnings of \$4.1 billion. And analysts estimate that the three will end the year with combined profits of between \$6 billion and \$7 billion.

Analysts attributed the sharp rise in profits to steep cost cutting and the increase in effective prices caused by the ending of rebates, as well as the normal impact of higher volume. As one measure of how effective Detroit's cost cutting has been, the Big Three's higher profits for last year will come on sales that are up only 214,000 units over the big loss year of 1980 — 6,47 million cars versus 6,25 million.

"It became clear through the year that the profit recovery was much more than just cyclical," said Ann C. Knight, an analyst with Paine Webber Mitchell Hutchins.

"It is convincing evidence that the industry has made structural changes."

Analysts predicted that total industry sales would continue to increase this year, with estimates ranging from 10 million to 10.5 million for all of 1984.

With Japanese imports limited

by a quota agreement and with some European companies, notably Fiat, scaling back or ending their sales efforts in the United States, the import share of the car market slipped to 25.9 percent from its 1982 high of 27.6 percent.

All the domestic companies increased their market shares, however slightly, at the expense of the imports. GM's share increased to 44.27 percent from 44.06 percent; Ford's rose to 17.16 percent from 16.86 percent; Chrysler's, to 9.2 percent from 8.67 percent; and American Motors' to 2.1 percent from 1.41 percent.

Meanwhile, Toyota's market share slipped to 6.1 percent from 6.4 percent in 1982, while that of its leading Japanese rival, Nissan, declined to 5.7 percent from 5.89 percent. An exception to the fall-off in market share for the Japanese companies was Honda, whose share jumped to 4.4 percent from 1.64 percent, because it was able to evade the quota limits with production from its new assembly plant in Marysville, Ohio.

There were nine selling days in both periods.

Despite the current restrictions on imports, the rapid growth in the import share of the market during the 1970s is limiting the benefit that domestic car makers draw

for 1983 — 72 percent — was posted by American Motors, which increased to 193,351 from 112,433 as a result of the success of the All-American subcompact.

Among the Big Three, Chrysler reported the biggest increase — 21.7 percent, to 841,622 from 691,703 — followed by Ford, up 16.8 percent, to 1,571,321 from 1,345,689. GM said its 1983 sales rose 15.3 percent, to 4,053,361, from 3,515,660.

The seasonally adjusted annual selling rate for the industry in December rose to 10.5 million cars a year from 8.5 million last December, a good indication of the overall growth in car sales. The rate fell to as low as 7.4 million in the depth of the sales slump in July 1982.

Imports have remained relatively steady at a 2.2-million annual selling rate. The U.S. auto industry is now selling at a rate of 7.8 million, compared with 5.2 million in July 1982.

From overall sales increases. Of the more than 9.15 million cars sold in 1983, 6.8 million came from U.S. auto plants. In 1974, when 8.85 million cars were sold, 7.45 million were domestically produced.

## British Car Sales Set Record in '83

Reuters

**LONDON** — New car sales reached a record last year in Britain, and rose 15.3 percent from 1982, the Society of Motor Manufacturers and Traders said Friday.

The society said that 1983 sales reached 1.79 million last year, compared with a 1.92 total in 1982. In 1979, the previous record year for car sales, 1.72 million cars were sold. The importers' share of the market dropped to 56.5 percent last year, compared with 57.7 percent in 1982.

In December, new car sales rose 10.3 percent from a year earlier, to 70,925 vehicles. This was the highest level for that month since 1972.

Despite the current restrictions on imports, the rapid growth in the import share of the market during the 1970s is limiting the benefit that domestic car makers draw

## BUSINESS BRIEFS

### Alcan Aluminium Unit Plans to Buy Metals Division of Atlantic Richfield

**LOS ANGELES** (AP) — Atlantic Richfield Co. says it has signed a letter of intent to sell part of its financially troubled Arco Metals division to the U.S. subsidiary of Alcan Aluminum Ltd.

The sale will probably result in a one-time-only writedown on assets of about \$300 million, a company spokesman said Thursday. He did not disclose the sale price.

The assets sold include plants in Ireland, Indiana and Kentucky that were part of Anaconda Co., which merged with Arco in 1976, the spokesman said. He said a definitive agreement would be submitted to the boards of both Arco and Alcan's subsidiary by mid-February. Arco Metals reported pretax losses of \$114 million in 1983.

### Peru Ratifies Preliminary IMF Pact

**LIMA** (Reuters) — Peru has ratified a preliminary agreement with the International Monetary Fund. Economic Minister Carlos Rodriguez Pastor said Friday. The accord, at obtaining a \$425-million IMF standby credit, is said to include pledges to cut the country's budget deficit and increase interest rates.

In order to obtain the standby credit, to be disbursed through mid-1985, Peru must sign a letter of intent pledging to cut the deficit to less than 4 percent of gross domestic product in 1984, according to an Economics Ministry statement issued after the preliminary agreement was reached on Dec. 16. This compares with more than 9 percent in 1983.

### Japan Seeks Import Talks With U.S.

**TOKYO** (Reuters) — Japan wants to hold talks with the United States later this month in Tokyo on their dispute over Japanese imports of U.S. beef and oranges, an Agriculture Ministry official said Friday.

The official said that Japan would like the discussions to be held before Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe visits Washington on Jan. 26. Japanese quotas for imports of U.S. beef and oranges are due to expire March 31.

### Hitachi Develops Million-Byte Chip

**TOKYO** (AP) — Hitachi Ltd. has developed the world's first computer chip capable of storing more than a million bytes, or one megabyte, of information, the company said Friday. The most popular chip now is the 64K, which stores a little more than 64,000 bytes, although semiconductor makers are introducing a 256K chip commercially.

### Land-Rover Unionists Back Strike

**BIRMINGHAM**, England (AP) — Union leaders Friday approved a strike by 8,000 Land-Rover workers to start next week in an attempt to force the company to increase its pay offer. Rank-and-file motor workers voted 2-to-1 Thursday in favor of a strike. Land-Rover, a unit of BL PLC, has warned that a walkout would lead to layoffs.

Grenville Hawley, national officer of the Transport and General Workers Union, said the members were incensed at a pay offer that Land-Rover says amounts to a raise of £8.75 to £9.60 a week (\$12.25 to \$13.40), or 8 to 9 percent. The unions maintain that the offer, which includes bonus payments, equals an increase of 3 percent.

### Venezuela to Seek New Debt Delay

**CARACAS** (Reuters) — Venezuela soon will ask for a fifth moratorium on public sector foreign debt principal payments, the director of public finances, Gustavo Gaido, said Friday.

He said that the government will meet with its 13-bank advisory committee before Jan. 31, when the current 90-day payment freeze expires. Mr. Gaido said the new moratorium request would probably be reached on Dec. 16. This compares with more than 9 percent in 1983.

**25% of Florida Citrus Crop Destroyed**

**WASHINGTON** (Reuters) — Freezing temperatures last month destroyed at least 25 percent of the Florida citrus crop, U.S. Agriculture Secretary John R. Block said Friday. But he added that while there would be some local shortages of some fruits and vegetables, nationally consumers could expect adequate supplies.

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450	—	175.0-185.0	185.0-195.0
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## BP Reportedly Finds Oil In Well Off South China

Reuters

### Texaco Enters Battle Over Getty Oil Co.

(Continued from Page 7)  
proceeds by your board by a 14 to one vote only three days ago, including specifically the option granted to Pennzoil to purchase \$3 million of Getty treasury shares at \$110 a share. If you fail to keep my agreement, we intend to commence action for damage and for the shares against Getty Oil, individual board members, Sarah C. Getty Trust, the J.P. Getty Museum and all others who have participated in or induced the breach of your agreement.

The main drawback of the system, according to many critics, is that it can preclude competitive bidding for a part because the purchasing officers say they cannot furnish the engineering data a potential competitor needs to prepare a bid.

The secretary of the Air Force Verne Orr, recently suggested that regulations be changed so that proprietary rights would lapse after five years. He noted that some parts on B-52 bombers built more than 20 years ago were still covered.

Other officials, such as A. Ernest Fitzgerald, a high-ranking Air Force civil servant, advocate even more sweeping changes. Mr. Fitzgerald said he doubted that any real proprietary right existed. "If it is not a right, why give them five years or any time at all?" he said.

The Wade memorandum advised the service secretaries that Mr. Thayer — who was chairman and chief executive officer of LTV Corp., a major military contractor, at the time in question in the insider information case — had "expressed concern with actions having either the appearance or effect of pre-empting" rights properly vested in contractors.

The memo did add that "this is not to say, however, initiatives in this area should not be pursued," but urged that steps be "tailored" and warned that "well-intended actions" could create problems worse than those they were meant to solve.

Other sources said that a meeting of senior officials of the spare parts problem was more acrimonious than the memo suggested and that the leadership of the Pentagon was unlikely to embrace a change in proprietary rights procedures.

The Wade memorandum and interviews with Pentagon officials who declined to be identified indicated

garded as the most hopeful of China's potential offshore oil basins. The four exploration blocks run by the BP consortium cover about 10,000 square kilometers.

**■ Slack Oil Market Forecast**

OPEC oil producers are facing a slack oil market in the first three months of 1984 and may have to cut back production to well below their output ceiling officials of the Paris-based International Energy Agency told Reuters on Friday.

BP, at its London headquarters, declined to comment on the report, saying that testing on the well was not complete. But it denied rumors on the stock market that poor quality oil had been found.

The BP consortium was the first to sign with China under the country's first round of competitive bidding for offshore oil exploration.

In Washington, a Justice Department spokesman, Mark T. Shean, said it was "certainly likely" that the department's antitrust division or the Federal Trade Commission would study the Pennzoil-Getty agreement and the Texaco proposal for antitrust implications.

(Reuters, AP)

## Murdoch to Launch Fight for Control of Warner

By Michael Schrage  
and Merrill Brown

Washington Post Service

**NEW YORK** — Rupert Murdoch, the largest shareholder of Warner Communications Inc., disclosed Friday that he is preparing to launch a fight for the outright control of the company rather than merely buy a large minority interest as previously announced.

In a filing with the Securities and Exchange Commission, Mr. Murdoch withdrew his earlier promise to buy no more than 49.9 percent of Warner and said he will mount a proxy fight if necessary to gain control of the communications company whose holdings include Atari video games and Warner Brothers pictures.

Mr. Murdoch's move directly challenges a transaction drawn up last week that calls for Warner and Chris-Craft Industries Inc. to invest in each other as a way of keeping Mr. Murdoch out of Warner. That plan calls for the two companies to trade stock, giving Chris-Craft 19 percent of Warner and in exchange for 42.5 percent of Chris-Craft's broadcasting division. Chris-Craft also plans to buy at least another 6 percent of Warner's stock from private holders.

The threat of a proxy fight was the latest escalation of the increasingly bitter battle for control of the struggling Warner empire, which has been badly hurt by losses at Atari and its cable TV operations.

Warner attacked Mr. Murdoch, an Australian publisher, by raising the issue of foreign control of U.S. broadcasting media, contending Mr. Murdoch has no hope of succeeding in acquiring Warner owing to such reasons as federal laws that limit overseas investment in radio and television.

Mr. Murdoch's forces retaliated on Friday by bringing up connections between former Warner executives and criminal activities, citing the country has run up short-

eral counsel. Warner "has entered into a rather improvident arrangement because they were eager to set up a deal that creates arguments as to why Murdoch should not become more involved in Warner."

Arthur Liman, the lawyer who is acknowledged to be the architect of the Chris-Craft transaction, said the claim that it was designed to thwart Mr. Murdoch "is an inaccurate perception." Mr. Liman said, "I don't think control of Warner is an option for Rupert Murdoch."

Both sides claimed the other has problems with cross-ownership of media.

Representatives of Mr. Murdoch also accused Warner executives of acting against the company's best interests.

"I don't understand how Warner can give away a 19-percent interest in the company for a minority interest in this company," said Howard and Squadron, Mr. Murdoch's general counsel.

He said the transaction was made because Steven Roberts, the

term trade debts of about \$5 billion while the continuing oil glut has slashed the export that provide about 90 percent of its foreign earnings.

As a result, Western banks have become reluctant to increase their lending to Nigeria and have severely limited credit.

General Babu said his government would pursue efforts to convert some of the trade debt into medium-term loans and negotiate with the World Bank for a \$300-million structural adjustment loan.

The bankers said there were signs that officials from the military government would go to Washington on Jan. 16, when former Finance Minister Adams Orumoh had been scheduled to meet with IMF officials.

The bankers said they were pleased by General Babu's pledge to cut government spending.

The country has run up short-





**ACROSS**

1 Gremlins  
5 Something to tend  
8 Throw off course  
14 Put two and two together  
19 Daffy deer  
20 Afore  
21 Make clear  
22 Blockade  
23 Very small up  
25 Picked up  
26 Glossy fabric  
27 Ardent supporter  
28 "Winnie—Pu"  
29 Best  
33 Motion picture  
31 S-shaped molding  
32 Ham's O.K.  
33 Thy: Fr.  
34 Ran into a doctor?  
38 Whitney invention  
41 Rank  
43 Baseball's Rose  
44 Storm predece  
45 Spacewalk, acronymically  
46 Blackhorn

**ACROSS**

47 At a distance  
49 Long green  
50 L-Q connection  
51 Against lateral portions?  
55 Canterbury headress  
56 Onager treading insect?  
57 Ray of the screen  
58 Stylish  
60 Sight from a crow's nest  
61 Fabrication  
62 A scoreboard listing  
63 Grand instruments  
65 Ornery  
66 Dad's track records?  
70 Sidewalk scan  
71 Finance mind reader?  
73 Ye follower  
74 Pennines' pinnacle  
76 Rams' dams  
77 Punta del Uruguay  
78 Greek letter  
79 Name in spydom

**ACROSS**

80 Arabian watercourse  
82 Promenade for Pericles  
83 Forage plant  
84 Restrain auto people?  
89 45 or 78, e.g.  
90 Cornered  
92 Cutlet meat  
93 Before secundus  
95 Contract  
97 Filmy piece  
98 — a doornail  
99 Canvas covering  
100 "— of Honey"  
102 Pounded up  
105 Clear the board  
106 Yule ails  
107 Chess champion: 1960-61  
108 Westernly  
109 Removed from a manuscript  
110 Pamper  
111 Half a blackjack  
112 Move cautiously

**DOWN**

1 "The Lady Tramp"  
2 Doorway accessory  
3 Golf instructor's dreams?  
4 St. Peter, originally  
5 Developed into  
6 Highest spot in Turkey  
7 Trust  
8 Great pleasure  
9 Bewitching stare

**DOWN**

10 Springfield and Mauser  
11 Chip in a chip  
12 Refrigerate  
13 Took charge  
14 Designate  
15 Woody co-star  
16 Discourage blokes?  
17 Auspices  
18 Bump a Durant  
24 Agenda entry  
29 Like surf or soap  
30 Orchestra section

**DOWN**

31 Where the Marxes spent a night  
32 Get one's goat  
33 Puccini heroine  
35 Separated  
36 Likeness  
37 Gives the ax to  
38 Kind of tower  
40 Scruff  
42 Lifeless  
47 Hersey locale  
48 Parries  
49 Province of Italy

**DOWN**

50 SALT topic  
52 Nonsensical  
53 Gift  
54 Homeric work  
55 Devilish  
56 Sleepy Hollow victim  
59 Forbidden desires  
63 Diametrically opposite  
64 Indian river test?

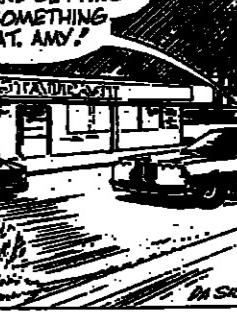
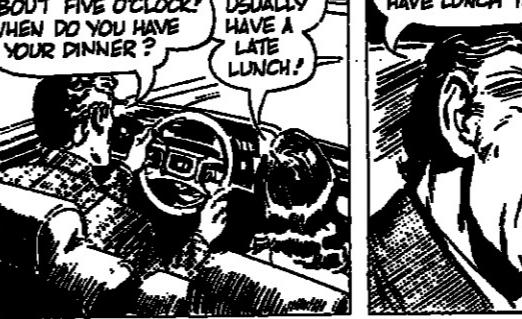
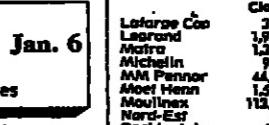
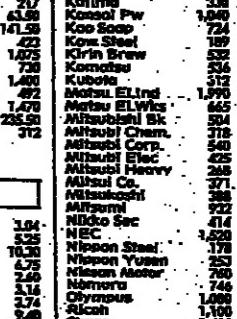
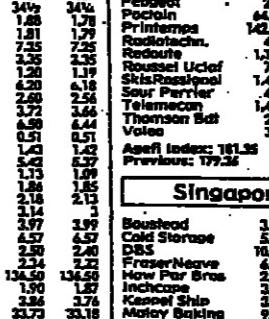
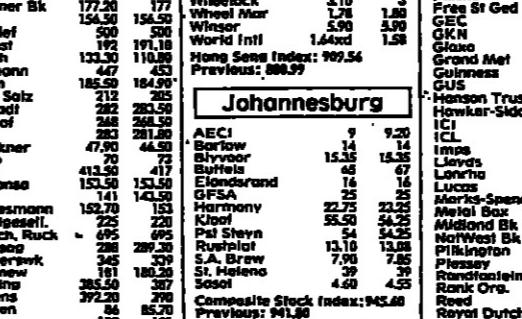
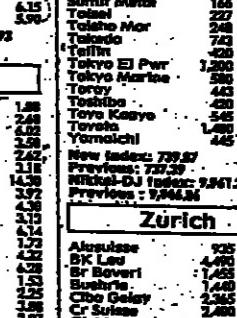
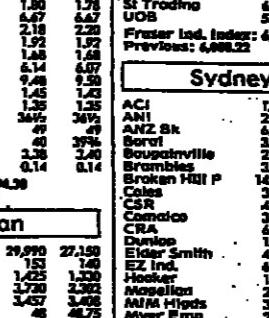
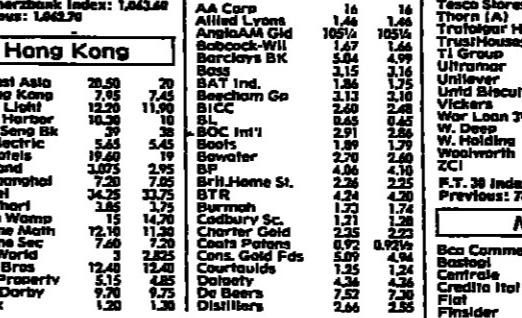
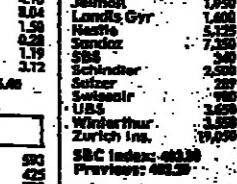
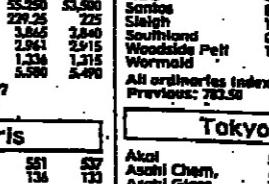
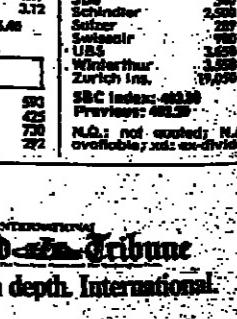
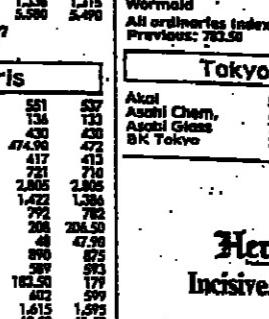
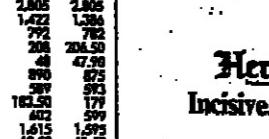
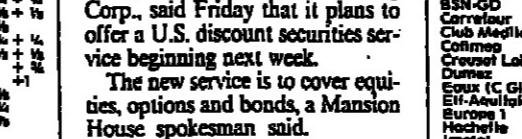
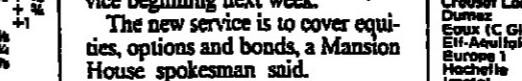
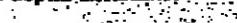
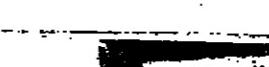
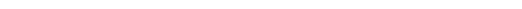
**DOWN**

65 Nickelodeon output  
74 Impudence  
75 Commando action  
80 Try for a pin  
81 Dactyl's relative  
84 Was a tenant  
85 Dispatch boats  
86 Creeping S.A. plant  
87 Delphi V.I.P.  
88 Pheasants' nest  
91 Hairdresser's application

**DOWN**

94 Parsonage  
95 Made haste  
96 Tortoise's rival  
97 "Star—"  
98 Information  
100 Banking abbr.  
101 Confucian truth  
103 It may have come first  
104 Buck's mate

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## SPORTS

**The Redskins and 49ers: Two Differing but Multifaceted Gems**

By Gary Pomeranz  
*Washington Post Service*

**WASHINGTON** — Much has been made of the similarities between the San Francisco 49ers and the Washington Redskins, who will meet here Sunday in the NFC title game.

Mostly, people point to the sidelines at 49er Coach Bill Walsh and Redskins Coach Joe Gibbs, and believe they see National Football League coaches of the same ingenious ilk, men who take a stick of chalk and a theory and turn defenses to dust.

"Some things may look similar," Gibbs said Thursday, "but our offenses are on opposite ends of the spectrum. Most of the things we do come from the one-back set; they use the two-back. They use sweeps and traps. We don't do any of that."

The truth is the two teams are pedigrees apart. The 49ers (11-6) run the ball primarily to set up Joe Montana's passing game, which can be devastating. The 15-2 Redskins, on the other hand, use the run to set up more runs, usually sending John Riggins between the tackles again and again. To keep defenses in a perplexed rut, quarterback Joe Theismann will hit wide receivers Charlie Brown and Art Monk for key gains.

While San Francisco passes on more than 52 percent of its offensive plays, Washington passes only 44 percent of the time; the Red-

skins' simple formula is that ball control equals game control.

Furthermore, the spine of the 49er defense is a relentless, hard-hitting secondary, with the added outside speed of end Fred Dean (17½ sacks) on passing downs.

Conversely, the Redskins defense derives strength mostly from its line and linebackers, with tackle Dave Butz and linebacker Neal Olkewicz clogging the middle as part of the league's top-rated defense against the run.

The 49ers will enter the game as 10-point underdogs, having advanced with a 24-23 victory over Detroit last week. The Redskins are riding a 10-game winning streak, the last being Sunday's 51-7 victory over the Los Angeles Rams.

**49ers vs. Redskins defense:**

The resourceful Montana threw 26 touchdown passes with only 12 interceptions this season. He is projected by a line that (unlike the Redskins') is more adept at pass blocking than run blocking. More than anything, though, it is Montana's elusiveness that keeps pass rushers frustrated and the sack count low — 33 in the regular season to Washington's 35.

Montana throws well on the run, scrambling or rolling out. He's tough to keep in the pocket.

"He's not the kind of guy you blitz," Gibbs said. Three times in the 49ers' 42-17 victory over Dallas in the regular-season finale, Mon-

tana turned a blitz into a touch-down pass.

Running back Wendell Tyler (856 yards for the year) and rookie fullback Roger Craig (725) each ran 176 times this season. They are also among Montana's primary receivers, with 34 and 48 receptions respectively. Tyler's outside speed is countered only by the fact that in 1983 he averaged one fumble for every 30 carries, an unusually high rate. (Riggins averaged one fumble for every 81 carries.)

"They have 150 formations. That's more than any I've seen since I've been here," Gibbs said of the 49er offense. Added linebacker Mel Kaufman: "They use a formation once and they never come back to it."

Wide receiver Dwight Clark (70 receptions) is out with a knee injury and will be replaced by Mike Wilson (30 catches). In Clark's absence, San Francisco wide receivers caught only three passes last week.

Montana went to veteran tight end Russ Francis more often against Detroit; Francis caught 4 passes for 75 yards.

If Clark was healthy we'd probably have a better idea what their game plan would be," said Redskin safety Mark Murphy. "Now, we only have one game to go on."

Still, the 49er offense — with all its short, quick passes — has been inconsistent lately. It managed only two substantial scoring drives against Detroit, and in five of the

last six weeks it has produced between 290 and 310 yards per game. Before that, the average was nearly 400 yards.

More than ever, the Redskins must mount a pass rush. Montana has a quick release, something that has troubled Washington this season.

Furthermore, Sunday will be one of those rare times when the Redskins could hold an opponent under 100 yards rushing and still be troubled. San Francisco is a team that will go to the pass, forced to or not.

The linemen must keep in their rushing lanes and keep Montana in the pocket," says the Redskin defensive line coach, Laren Torgeson.

Richie Petitbon, the defense coach, has predicted the 49ers will throw between 50 and 60 passes.

"Richie's usually pretty right," said strong safety Ken Coffey, part of a secondary of growing confidence and production. "But 50 or 60

passes? Man, that's a lot of running for me."

**Redskins vs. 49er defense:**

"We have to do the stuff that got us here," said Theismann. And that means Riggins' making the clock an ally. The Redskins led the league in average time of possession this season (33.44).

San Francisco's defense yields an average of 4.3 yards per carry, 22d in the league. The 49ers usually play a 3-4 defense on first down, then move into a 4-3. It is a defensive line more of quickness than power, with Dean (who rushes from either side) and end Dwight Board (13 sacks) providing the pressure.

Washington's offensive line will have a distinct advantage power-blocking against a 3-4 defense, and some Redskins theorists expect the 49ers to play a 4-3 on many first downs because of that power.

"I just finished watching game films and they're a much better

defense than I thought," said Riggins, who has run for more than 100 yards in a league-record five straight playoff games. "I think we can handle their quickness. I think we should be able to run the ball on them."

The 49ers' leading tackler is left corner back Ronnie Lott. He, fellow corner Eric Wright and safeties Carlton Williams and Dwight Hicks comprise what Monk called "the most physical secondary we've played against. They are close with the Raiders. They cover well and hit hard."

Unlike that of the 49ers, the Redskins offense has zeroed in on perfection recently. Against the Rams last week, Theismann completed 18 of 23 passes for 302 yards and two touchdown passes to Monk. Riggins chewed up defensive backs and time. The offensive line dominated.

Still, as free safety Murphy cautions: "The best thing we can do with that game is forget it."

**Knox Has Holdover Seahawks Soaring**

*The Associated Press*

**SEATTLE** — The surprising thing about the Seattle Seahawks' startling success this National Football League season has been first-year head coach Chuck Knox's ability to win with holdover players from the era of former Coach Jack Patera.

When the Seahawks play the Raiders for the American Conference championship Sunday in Los Angeles, only four of the 22 offensive and defensive starters will be new from the 1982 season.

"You've got to deal with the hand you're dealt," says Knox.

In one of professional sport's most incredible turnarounds, the Seahawks are one victory away from going to Super Bowl XVIII. The Raiders are seven-point favorites to beat the Seahawks. But the Miami Dolphins, at home against Seattle last Sunday, were 7½-point choices. The Seahawks won, 27-20.

"I'm not surprised we're here," said two-time Pro Bowl selection Ken Easley, one of the NFL's premier strong safeties and Patera's first-round draft choice in 1981. "If a player is surprised he's here at this point of the season, he doesn't have a winner's attitude."

Would he ever consider moving to the United States? "Not a chance," he said with a grin. "They don't speak the language, do they?"

The Olympics will mark the first time that the British champions have all appeared in the United States. Easley made one trip to Houston, in 1980. Easley has never competed and has made only a few casual runs.

The British believe their running is enhanced by a tradition of rigorous cross-country runs in hard weather, giving naturally agile youths an extra dimension of stamina. There is little of the indoor training or events found in the United States.

"These guys don't have or need people running them through their paces," said Andy Norman, a British police sergeant in addition to his efforts at promoting the sport. "If you don't know what to do by the time you're a record holder, you never will. American coaches are too busy wiping noses."

In Britain, the Ovett-Coe rivalry and both athletes' achievements have undoubtedly been a factor in raising the standards of middle-distance running.

"What happens is that when an event becomes fashionable, you get other youngsters being pulled in," said Crim. "So what started out as a coincidence a few years ago of having these two outstanding athletes in Seb and Steve has become a cycle of success."

With tenacity and luck at the Olympics, 1984 could be Britain's best year yet, possibly giving it a sweep at every distance from 800 to 5,000 meters. No one else has a better chance.

There is a completely different attitude among most of the players now, the Seahawks say. Knox has brought a winning attitude to a club that won just 39 games while losing 62 in its first seven NFL seasons.

In this, its eighth season, Seattle has managed its first playoff appearance. Just two seasons ago, the Seahawks put together a string of 15 losses in 16 games. Seattle didn't win a single game at home in 1980.

Those woeful times all came under Patera, a hard-line, no-nonsense coach who sometimes had difficulty communicating with his players. To his credit, he also coached the Seahawks to two 9-7 seasons earlier in their history.

Knox, 51, entered the picture last January when he abruptly left Buffalo in a split with Owner Ralph Wilson over what Knox felt was Wilson's unwillingness to spend the money necessary to build a winning franchise.

There was a quarterback switch, with Knox replacing veteran Jim Zorn with Dave Krieg midway through the 1983 season because the offense was sputtering. Krieg signed as a free agent in 1980 out of little Milton College in Wisconsin, had started only five games before this year.

One of the four players Seattle will start against the Raiders who wasn't here last season is Curt Warner, the outstanding rookie who captured the AFC rushing championship with 1,449 yards. Warner has rushed for 212 yards in the two Seattle playoff victories.

Warner is the key to the offense. In order to get him, with the third overall choice in the 1983 draft, Knox traded his top three picks to Houston.

In five seasons with the Los Angeles Rams and five more with Buffalo, a total of seven playoff appearances, Knox always has relied on a strong running back. With

the Rams, he had Lawrence McCutcheon. With the Bills, it was Joe Cribbs.

"We've said from Day 1 that he was going to be the impact player that we needed," Knox said. "I know there were some doubting Thomases, as there always are. But we were sure about him as a football player and a character guy and what he could do for our football team."

In addition to Warner, Knox added five veterans. Three of them — center Blair Bush, tight end Charlie Young and fullback Cullen Bryant — will start against the Raiders in a split with Owner Ralph Wilson over what Knox felt was Wilson's unwillingness to spend the money necessary to build a winning franchise.

Bush cost the Seahawks a first-round 1985 draft choice in a trade with Cincinnati. McKenzie came in a trade with Buffalo. Young, Bryant and Jackson were signed as free agents.

"We brought them in because we felt we had a need for them," Knox explained. "It didn't cost us anything to get them, either. It didn't cost our future."

Knox has not been afraid to step up to the cut. He cut popular center John Yarno, a starter in most of his six pro years, before the regular season began. Interestingly, no other NFL team picked Yarno up.

Knox also demoted former first-round picks Manti Tuilosopo and Keith Simpson, a defensive tackle and cornerback, respectively, to back-up roles.

The Seahawks will play hungry. "I don't think we're satisfied just to be in the final four," Knox said, "just like we weren't satisfied to just make the playoffs."

The key: Curt Warner.

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(Continued From Back Page)

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## PEOPLE

## Test-Tube Quadruplets Delivered in Australia

The world's first test-tube quadruplets, all boys, were reported in excellent condition after being delivered Friday in Melbourne six weeks ahead of schedule by a team of 28 doctors and nurses. The physician who headed the delivery, Dr. Andrew Spivak, said the delivery was made by Cesarean section after "it became clear the placentas were not supporting the babies' growth." The parents of the quads were not identified. Australian scientists have been pioneers in artificial reproduction. The first twins and triplets produced by *in vitro* fertilization were born in Australia, and scientists estimate that about two-thirds of the world's 500 or so test-tube children are Australian.

"I never had an acting lesson in my life," he boasted. "Now I'm making a hundred grand a year. I'm incorporated. I got a West Coast agent and a personal business manager. I live on plastic."

Down the hall from where Gere changes in what was once the Marx Brothers' dressing room, a group of young actors swapped stories.

Patti Austin, a pop singer who plays one of the Peters Sisters, a famous Cotton Club group, was dressed in a period orange satin dress with long pants.

"Even my underwear is antique," marveled Austin, who was born in Harlem and grew up on Long Island. The movie, she said, has created "a tremendous sense of camaraderie. Blacks are not usually thrown together to do a film of this magnitude. 'Cotton Club' will give older blacks something to reminisce about and give younger blacks a sense of their show biz history."

Zane Mark, a Brooklyn musician on leave from a job with Roberta Flack, plays Ellington. "I watched videotapes of Duke for three weeks," Mark said. "He was a clown, always snatching attention. I have a photo of him as a young man. We look a lot alike."

Two floors above the dressing rooms, movie history, past and present, is the stuff of a small exhibit run by the Astoria Foundation, a taste of the extensive collection to be housed in a \$6-million museum now under construction. There is a poster of Tallulah Bankhead swathed in fur for her first talkie, "Tarnished Lady" directed by George Cukor; a photograph of W.C. Fields puffing on his cigar during the filming of "The Potter"; mechanical wolves from "Wolfen"; a 1980 film of Jimmy Cagney costume from "Ragtime"; Jennie Field's tombstone from "Garp"; and a "Fight Fascism" banner from "Daniel."

Soon, the curator, Richard Koszarski, said, he'll be collecting memorabilia from "Cotton Club." "We're reminding people that making movies was and is a New York activity," he added.

Senator Edward M. Kennedy was released from George Washington University Hospital in Washington after treatment for mild hepatitis and is resting at his home in nearby Virginia. An aide said Kennedy will make a weekend trip to West Palm Beach, Florida, where his 93-year-old mother, Rose, has been hospitalized for treatment for a viral infection.

The husband of Margaret Heckler, the U.S. secretary of health and human services, has filed suit for a divorce, according to court documents filed in Arlington, Virginia. John Heckler asked the court to end their 30-year marriage because his wife "deserted and abandoned" him "on or about Oct. 30, 1963." Three years before she was elected to the first of eight terms in the House of Representatives, in separate documents, Mrs. Heckler, 52, challenged his complaints and asked the court to dismiss her husband's suit. The Hecklers married in 1953 and have three children, ranging in age from 23 to 26.

The violinist Henry Szeryng, 65, married German-born Waldtraud Neu von Neviges, 42, in a civil ceremony in Monte Carlo. The Polish-born musician is a Mexican cultural ambassador and has just completed his 50th year of concert performances. This week, the French government raised Szeryng to the rank of Officer of the Legion of Honor. His wife is a writer, poet and linguist. After the wedding they left for Madrid, where Szeryng is to give a concert Jan. 13.

## ART BUCHWALD

### Sweating the Troops

WASHINGTON — "I'm in a jam," I told Fetzler, who works in the Pentagon.

"What's the problem now?"

"I want to do a story on the lousy camouflage fatigue uniforms the Army is issuing to its men."

"Why are you in a jam?" he asked.

"Because if I write it I'll just be confirming what Secretary of State George Shultz and President Reagan said about American reporters not being on our side anymore."

"What's wrong with the fatigues?"

"You should know better than I do. They're too heavy for the tropics, they are made of 50 percent nylon and don't breathe, and when they get wet it takes forever for them to dry."

"They were meant to be worn in the tropics. They were meant to be worn in northern Europe."

"Then why didn't the Army issue the troops going into Grenada lighter uniforms?"

"Because we didn't have any. But we're working on one right now."

"I found this out, but if I write it, Shultz and the president will think I'm on Castro's side."

"Why do you have to write it?" Fetzler wanted to know.

"Despite the complaints, the Army is going ahead and ordering 13.4 million more sets at a cost of \$432 million. They've already issued 6.4 million at a cost of \$205 million and the GIs hate them."

"The people in the Pentagon know what's best for the GIs. After all, they're generals."

"Then you think I better not say anything about it?"

"If you did you'd be giving aid



Buchwald

and comfort to the Kremlin, which is what the press likes to do."

"What about the comfort of the American soldier?"

"That's none of your business. Why don't you write about what's good in the Army and not about what's bad?"

"Don't get me wrong. I'm on your side," I said. "But obviously the Army goofed and refuses to admit they made a mistake. I don't want our boys fighting in the tropics in heavy fatigues."

"Would it surprise you to know the Pentagon is aware of the bad reviews on the battle dress and has appointed a commission to study it?"

"It wouldn't surprise me at all," I said. "But why are they going ahead with the \$432-million order when there's a question if they're any good or not?"

"Because it's going to take 12 to 15 months to design and test a new fatigue uniform."

"Didn't the Army test the one they have now in the tropics before they ordered it?"

"That's just the kind of question that makes the president wonder if you people are on our side," Fetzler said.

"I'm not trying to make waves," I protested. "My problem is that the American GI is concerned he should at least be dressed for the war he's asked to fight in. And if he isn't, the American public should know about it."

"When the Pentagon makes a mistake it is perfectly equipped to admit it. It doesn't need a bunch of Sandinista-loving reporters to tell the country what we're doing wrong," Fetzler said.

"But wouldn't a story on the uniforms stop the Army from wasting the taxpayers' money?"

"The money's a drop in the bucket compared to the damage you could do to our troops if they find out their battle clothes will make them sweat," Fetzler told me.

"I guess you're right. If you were me and wanted to prove your loyalty to the United States, what would you write?"

"If you really want to prove you're on 'our' side, why don't you write a story on how tacky the Cuban fatigue uniforms are compared to ours?"

**McCartney Suit Dismissed**

*The Associated Press*

BERLIN — A West Berlin court Friday dismissed a 7 million Deutsche mark (\$2.5 million) paternity suit against the former Beatle Paul McCartney, saying a blood test has proved that he is not the father of 21-year-old Bettina Huebers.

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By Phone: Call your local IHT representative with your text. You will be informed of the cost immediately, and once prepayment is made your ad will appear within 48 hours.

Cost: The basic rate is \$9.10 per line per day + local taxes. There are 25 letters, agreeable to us, for each line and 36 in the following lines. Minimum charge is \$2.50.

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Credit Cards: American Express, Diner's Club, Eurocard, Master Card, Access and Visa.

HEAD OFFICE

Paris: 747-1245

EUROPE

Amsterdam: 26-36-15.

Athens: 361-3377/360-2421.

Buenos Aires: 4-243-27.

Brussels: 2-33-177-45-55.

Lisbon: 2-27-93-66-24-54.

London: 01-834-4902.

Madrid: 435-2891/455-3304.

Rome: 673-437.

Vienna: Contact Frankfurt.

MIDDLE EAST

Bahrain: Home 341-457.

FAIR EAST

Bangkok: 391-0409.

Hong Kong: 5-20706.

Singapore: 222-275.

Tokyo: 504-1925.

UNITED STATES

New York: 212-572-3690.

OTHERS

Capetown: 616-000.

Tel Aviv: 03-455-539.

GENERAL

POSITIONS

AVAILABLE

PETER BRUNN MARELLAUS

Real Estate Services

For rent houses and apartments.

AMSTERDAM: Tel. 020-768022.

DUTCH HOUSING CENTRE B.V.

Deluxe rentals, Volendam, 174.

Amsterdam: 020-272222/272222.

ITALY

When in Rome:

PALAZZO AL VELABRO

Luxury apartment houses with furnished flats, available for 1 week and more.

Phone: 06/374325, 06/374320.

Write: Via del Velabro 16,

00186 Roma.

MOROCCO

MARRAKESH: 2 attractive furnished

villas in exotic garden, sleeping 6 and 24.

4. Use of swimming pool (heated).

Phone: 052-520-5000.

Monaco: Post Box 577 or

phone 31901 7 or 8pm.

GENERAL

POSITIONS

WANTED

SURGEON - LICENSED U.S. & CANADIAN

DOCTORS

RECRUITERS

RECRUITERS